

# UNDER THE DOME

Special to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—"There will come times in your Congressional career when you will express the opinion that you don't care if you never come back," is a remark that Speaker Cannon has made to many new members. It has been stated that eight-tenths of the members occasionally declare that they don't care whether they return or not, but more than nine-tenths of them are hustling in every campaign for re-election. It generally occurs to the man in his first and second terms that there is not very much to be gained in a career in the House of Representatives, especially when a struggle for re-nomination and another for re-election is necessary every two years. It is also during these first two terms that the new member finds that he is used largely to make a quorum and to vote right on all party-fellowship matters. To a man who has been something in his own community, perhaps a State Senator or Representative, or a District Attorney or Judge of a court, the rear rank to which he is relegated in the House is not a very comfortable position. The many petty annoyances to which he is subjected, the complaints of constituents, the peremptory demands of the men who put him in Congress, and the unpleasant newspaper paragraphs in opposition papers, have a tendency to make him weary of life under the dome. Perhaps eight-tenths of these men do say at times that they will not seek another re-election, but after they have established themselves in the House, been given committee assignments which afford them an opportunity to take part in the debates in the House, and what is more, form associations with men of character and intelligence, who are able to make them companionable, the new members are very glad to continue in the House. Nearly every member will assert that he can make more in business than the salary of a Congressman, but as John Allen would say, the salary of a Congressman is a "powerful regular."

A group of members were discussing the matter a short time ago, and William Alden Smith, told about a conversation he had with John G. Carlisle on the subject of public life. Carlisle, who had been a member of the House, Speaker for six years, a member of the Senate for nearly three years, and had been a Cabinet officer, told Smith that of all positions he had ever held that which he looked back upon with the most pleasure was his service in the House. The associations he formed, the genial atmosphere of democracy and independence, together with the fierce struggles and forensic battles, gave him more pleasurable retrospection than either his Senatorial or Cabinet career. Of course, a man like Carlisle, whose prominence made him Speaker and leader of his party, in which were such men as Sam Randall, William R. Morrison, Proctor Knott, William A. Russell, Dick Bland, W. S. Holman, Fernando Wood, Sunset Cox, Frank Hurd, David S. Culbertson, Roger Q. Mills, John Randolph Tucker, Charles F. Crisp, Joe Blackburn, Patrick A. Collins, Abram S. Hewitt, as well as a large number of other men who have become notable since his time in the House, would naturally feel very different from the average man, who finds himself one of a large crowd of men who have little to do about shaping the policies of the Government, or influence in the party to which they belong. Yet, on the whole, it may be said that nearly every member of the House really enjoys the life in that body.

Representative Humphreys of Mississippi, and Butler Ames of Massachusetts, are serving their first terms in the House. Humphreys is a son of former Gov. Humphreys, who was ousted from the State Capitol in the reconstruction days, and Gen. Ames, who put him out, is father of Butler Ames, the present Representative.

"I remember very well," said Humphreys, "the day when my father was forced to leave the State Capitol. Soldiers in Yankee uniforms and with Yankee bayonets put us out, for I was there and went with the Governor. The next time I entered that Capitol I wore a Yankee uniform and commanded soldiers carrying Yankee bayonets. It was during the Spanish war when Mississippi was eager to fight for the reunited country."

When the time comes for making the appropriation for the centennial exposition at Jamestown—and the appropriation is sure to be made—provisions will be made for the entertainment of foreign naval guests by officers of the United States navy, and it will be fixed so that the burden will not be upon the private means of the officers. The Government will make an appropriation for this expense, and it ought to if it invites foreign Governments to send squadrons to participate in the celebration. It will not be a new thing to make such an appropriation.

In 1893 ships of foreign countries were invited to rendezvous at Hampton Roads and begin the celebration of the Chicago World's fair. An appropriation was made to enable the navy to properly entertain these foreign guests, and they did so in a manner that reflected credit upon the navy and the Nation.

He closed it with this touching appeal. In his twenty-two years I have been a justice of the peace I have never decided a case against a Democrat. It is needless to say," concluded the Kentucky Senator, "that this was in a Democratic stronghold."

Representative Currier and the Post-office department had a curious experience with a postmaster in New Hampshire. Complaints were made and proven against the postmaster, and it was decided to remove him. Currier was asked to recommend a man for the place, which he did. A few months later the department asked him why the bond of the new man was not sent in. Currier began a correspondence with the new man, but could get no replies. Papers for posting in the postoffice were sent, but they were never heard from.

This old postmaster simply made way with every letter or circular bearing on the office, and stopped the wheels of government in the matter of the appointment and qualification of his successor. Currier and the department had a long correspondence on the subject, until the Representative became absolutely fed up and informed the department that he would have nothing more to do with the case. He would not be responsible for the office or for getting the man out; that was the business of the department, and it must work the matter out in its own way. And Currier never even inquired about the office again.

There is one man in this country who thinks that Asher C. Hinds, the clerk of the Speaker's desk, is an all-powerful individual. During the last few weeks that Henderson was Speaker, a veteran from Minnesota came to the House and tried to get through a pension bill. He sat around for days, and finally reaching Hinds, he announced his intention of "camping" in front of the door until Lorn Fletcher was recognized by the Speaker to call up the bill. "You can make him do it," said he to Hinds. "Now, see here," said Hinds. "If you stay here, I'll make it my business to see that your bill is never called up, but if you go away and mind your business, I will try and see what I can do for you."

A day or two after Fletcher called up the bill and it was passed. The veteran was in the gallery and saw the way it was done. After the adjournment of Congress he called on Hinds, saying he wanted to withdraw papers from the House files concerning a pension claim. Hinds assured him that he could not do anything of that kind, as it required the consent of the House.

"Oh, you can," said the veteran. "You can do anything. Didn't you pass my bill?"

"I didn't have anything to do with passing your bill," said Hinds. "Oh, don't you talk to me," said the old man. "Wasn't I up in the gallery? Didn't I see it all? You were right there by the Speaker and put that bill through. I know what you can do with this House."

He went away after a time, but could not be convinced that Hinds was not all-powerful about the House of Representatives.

The Republicans have certainly made a record during this Congress of not doing more than they wanted to do. At the very beginning a programme was outlined to confine the business to necessary legislation, the appropriation bills, the Panama treaty and some other matters of no very great importance, and to leave all other matters to a future Congress or to the short session.

They have not been swayed from that determination by any criticism. They have not been alarmed over being called a "do-nothing Congress." That term has been applied to other Congresses, and has not created any great furor in the country.

In fact, there are many people who think that the less a Congress does the better it is for the country. While there has been enough to do if the majority had wanted to do it, there has been no crying need for the legislation that has not been passed. No one outside of the Territories is going to mourn deeply because the Statehood bill did not pass. Notwithstanding the demand in some quarters for the pure-foot bill, few people are going to change their votes in the coming election because it did not pass. The eight-hour bill and the anti-injunction bill are measures strongly favored by the laboring men, but it is very doubtful if they expected that anything would be done during the second session of Congress. These bills would not have passed the Senate if they had reached that body, although it is not likely that a vote would have been taken on them.

As to a number of other measures for which quite an effort has been made, they have simply been passed by with the lot which were early marked "N. G." when the session began. It has required considerable determination and a bold front to hold the two houses down to the programme that has been carried out, but never before was party

organization so perfect as it has been during the current year. Men simply agreed with the majority, even when they had personal inclinations in another direction, and the plans of the leaders have been carried out with scarcely a ripple on the surface, and without a break in the programme.

"When I made my first speech in Congress," remarked Joe Sibley, "I was talking about free coinage of silver, and doing my best to make a good argument for an increase in the money of the country. I was interrupted a number of times, and particularly by Mr. McCleary of Minnesota, whom I scarcely knew. His questions were the hardest to answer that were put to me. Since then we have been very good friends."

"I remember that debate," replied McCleary, and not to be outdone in courtesy, he added: "I remember that I was bowled over several times by the sophistries of my friend from Pennsylvania."

"Argument," "argument," cried Robinson of Indiana, "you know Joe Sibley would not utter sophistry."

"Well, for this occasion I'll concede it to have been argument," said McCleary, "although publicly I must maintain the theory of sophistry."

The racial feeling comes out strong in Senator Nelson. Born in Norway, he is true to the people of his race, especially when they become American citizens. The hardy Norsemen, lovers of cold weather and a climate near the northern zone, have gone to Alaska in great numbers, and naturally when seeking legislation to improve the condition of the Territory, they apply to a man of their race.

This is one of the reasons why the Minnesota Senator has devoted himself so persistently to bills for the benefit of the Territory. When he was in Alaska he met many of his countrymen there, men who have become American citizens and who desire to make their homes in Alaska if conditions such as exist in other parts of the Union can be obtained from the National Government.

Of course, it is not alone people of the same nativity and the same language that have interested Nelson in the big Territory, but it is those people who know him and have confidence in him that have given him much information concerning the Territory. Information that does not seem to have spread very far in the House, as much of the most desirable Alaska legislation has been sidetracked there.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

KEYSTONE STATE'S FAUNA EXHIBIT

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—More than 600 specimens of the wild animals and birds of Pennsylvania are shown in the Keystone State's great exhibit in the palace of forestry, fish and game at the World's fair. The specimens are carefully mounted

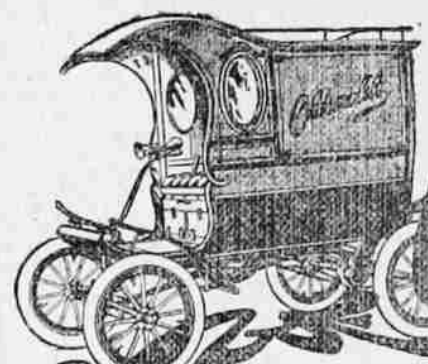
and arranged in thirty-six glass cases, in such a manner as to show the habits and natural surroundings of every bird and animal.

The collection was especially prepared for the World's fair. After the exposition it will be taken to Harrisburg and become the nucleus of a permanent State natural history museum. One of the features of the animal exhibit is a wild cat killing a porcupine; another is

several possums eating fruit, and others eating birds and eggs.

Outlook for Tan-Colored Shoes. Judging from the statements of shoe manufacturers, wholesalers and salesmen, the demand for tan-colored shoes and other light shades for the approaching spring and summer season will not be phenomenal, for will it exceed the expectations of several months ago. The season is now far enough advanced to give a fair

indication of what may be expected. It seems quite general that tan in the high-class goods, a small amount among the cheap lines, that tan in the middle West, and also that the black finish, especially in the black leather shoes, is not by a long margin the most popular.



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CORSET COVERS	DRAWERS	GOWNS	SKIRTS	CHEMISES	INFANTS' DRESSES
Muslin corset cover, low neck, full French shape, trimmed with torchon lace edge, regular price 25c, for ..... <b>19c</b>	Ladies' muslin drawers, trimmed with wide ruffle and fine tucks, regular price 35c, for ..... <b>25c</b>	Good quality muslin gowns, mother Hubbard shape, yoke of fine tucks and sleeves ruffle trimmed, regular 65c, for ..... <b>40c</b>	Good muslin skirt, deep umbrella ruffle, trimmed with fine tucks and lace or embroidery edge, worth \$1.25, for ..... <b>85c</b>	Muslin chemise, neck and sleeves trimmed with torchon lace, regular price 35c, for ..... <b>25c</b>	Children's short white dress, bishop shape, trimmed with hemstitched ruffle around neck and sleeves, regular price 35c, for ..... <b>25c</b>
Cambrie corset cover, full French shape, low neck, trimmed with lace or hemstitched ruffles, regular price 35c, for ..... <b>25c</b>	Ladies' cambrie drawers, wide lawn ruffle hemstitched, regular price 50c, for ..... <b>33 1/3c</b>	Muslin gown, V-shaped neck, yoke of fine tucks and insertion, worth 75c, for ..... <b>50c</b>	Muslin skirt, with deep umbrella flounce trimmed with two rows of torchon insertion and lace edge, always sold at \$1.25, for ..... <b>\$1.00</b>	Muslin chemise, neck and sleeves trimmed with fine hemstitched ruffles, worth 50c, for ..... <b>35c</b>	Children's short white dress, yoke of embroidery, neck and sleeves ruffle trimmed, regular price 75c, for ..... <b>50c</b>
Cambrie corset covers, trimmed with torchon insertion beading, ribbon and lace, or fine tucks and hemstitching, worth 50c, for ..... <b>35c</b>	Ladies' cambrie drawers, umbrella shape, wide ruffle trimmed with fine tucks and lace or embroidery, regular price 75c, for ..... <b>50c</b>	Cambrie gown, daintily trimmed with two rows of torchon insertion and fine tucks. Neck and sleeves beading, ribbon and lace trimmed, regular \$1.25, for ..... <b>85c</b>	Muslin skirt, wide umbrella shape flounce, trimmed with dainty French insertion and embroidery, always sold at \$2.50, for ..... <b>\$1.98</b>	Extra heavy muslin chemise, yoke of fine tucks and insertion, neck and sleeves ruffle trimmed, regular price 65c, for ..... <b>50c</b>	Children's short white dress, yoke of all-over embroidery, neck and sleeves ruffle trimmed, special price ..... <b>75c</b>
Cambrie corset covers, in square or round neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, or lace and fine tucks, regular price 75c, for ..... <b>50c</b>	Ladies' English long cloth drawers, ruffle trimmed with two rows of torchon insertion and lace edge, worth \$1.00, to sell for ..... <b>75c</b>	Extra good quality muslin or cambrie gown, high or low neck, square or V shape, extra length and width, trimmed with Val insertion and lace or embroidery, regularly \$1.35, for ..... <b>98c</b>	Fine cambrie skirt, umbrella shape flounce, trimmed with dainty French insertion and embroidery, always sold at \$2.50, for ..... <b>\$1.98</b>	Cambrie chemise, yoke of torchon insertion, beading, ribbon and lace edge, worth 85c, for ..... <b>69c</b>	Infants' long white slips, neck and sleeves ruffle trimmed, regular price 35c, for ..... <b>20c</b>
Cambrie corset covers, with yoke, back and front of Val insertion, beading and ribbon lace edge, worth 98c, for ..... <b>65c</b>	Ladies' fine nainsook drawers, trimmed with Val insertion and lace edge, regular price \$1.25, for ..... <b>85c</b>	English long cloth gown, new chemise style, low neck, short sleeves, trimmed with lace insertion, beading and ribbon, worth \$1.75, for ..... <b>\$1.50</b>	Cambrie skirt, trimmed with three rows of Val insertion, fine tucks and wide lace flounce, for this sale ..... <b>\$2.25</b>	Skirt chemise, extra length yoke, trimmed with insertion and embroidery, tucked ruffle on skirt, never sold for less than \$1.25, only ..... <b>98c</b>	Infants' long white slips, yoke of feather-stitching with hemstitched ruffles or embroidery, worth 50c, sale price ..... <b>35c</b>
French nainsook corset cover, trimmed across front with fine tucks and embroidery, beading, ribbon and embroidery edge around neck and arms, regular price \$1.25, for ..... <b>\$1.00</b>	Ladies' cambrie drawers, umbrella shape, deep ruffle trimmed with Val insertion, fine embroidery and lace edge, regular \$1.25, for ..... <b>\$1.00</b>	Fine nainsook gown, French style, square neck of lace and beading, neat and dainty, regular \$3.00, for ..... <b>\$2.25</b>	Fine cambrie skirt, umbrella shape, circular flounce of alternate rows of lace and lawn, dainty for misses or ladies ..... <b>\$3.00</b>	Cambrie skirt chemise, full length yoke of Val insertion, beading and ribbon lace edge, ruffle trimmed with two rows of Val insertion and lace edge, regular price \$1.75, for ..... <b>\$1.25</b>	Infants' white nainsook long slips, yoke of feather-stitching, fine tucks or dainty insertion, in this sale ..... <b>75c</b>